YOUR HERALD, THURSDAY, MAY SO, 1863

NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDOS BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street,-LAURA KEENE'S THEATER, No. 624 Broadway,-NEW BOWERY THEATER, Bowery - FASHION AND FASHING-LOVE IN FOUR CORNERS -- DICE TURPIN AND TON

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Braning—Parker Heart of Suntan—Buckles of Bell-

BEVANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Bro NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—Levod's Minsterla Burlesques, Bongs, Danors, &c.—Silver Trumper,

IRVING HALL, Irring Place, -Gue CHRISTY'S MIN-MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway .-

CANTERBURY MUSIC BALL, 885 Broadway, -Bongs, Danuss, Burlescuss, &c. STUTYESANT INSTITUTE, 659 Broadway.-Max. ARNA

DODWORTH'S SALOON, 806 Broadway .- CARLOTTA HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Breadway .- GRE. Ton THURE.

GAISTIRS CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM BATESTAINMENTS, BALLETS, PANTONINGS, PARCES, &c. AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.—Songs, Bal.

New York, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

The most important movements of federal troops which have taken place since our last issue have been in the direction of Harper's Ferry, upon which point it seems pretty clear that an early demonstration must inevitably be made. The Sixth Pennsylvania regiment, heretofore stationed at Perrysville, passed through Baltimore vesterday and took the cars northwards, in the direction of Hagerstown, it was supposed for Harper's Ferry. The regiment of Colonel Dane, from the same point, followed soon after, in a similar direction. The Scott Legion and three other regiments, under General Patterson. were to leave Philadelphia either last night or this morning, also in the direction of Harper's Ferry. The sudden movement of the Ohio troops into Virginia yesterday, taken in connection with the advance of the forces from Pennsylvania, above referred to, indicate a probable collision with the rebel troops around Harper's Ferry. General McClelland pushed the regiments from Ohio across the river-the Sixteenth regiment, from the camp at Belleair, and the Fourteenth, under Colonel Stedman. The former moved on to Grafton, where the Virginia milltia, commanded by Colonel Kelley, had preceded them from Wheeling, and the Fourteenth took up a position at Parkersburg. The rebels had evacuated Grafton, and the Virginia troops of Colonel Kelley, together with the Ohio regiment, had possession of that place. General McClelland issued a proclamation to the people, assuring them that the Ohio troops had come into Western Virgicia as friends, to protect them from the attacks of traitors, and that no interference with their property, their business or their slaves was

By the latest news we learn that there are 10,000 rebel troops concentrated at Harper's Ferry, but that there is only a small force on the Maryland Heights, who are unprovided with cannoninformation which does not tally with previous reports, as they were represented as fortifying themselves strongly on the Maryland shore.

Reinforcements are being thrown into Fortress Monroe to strengthen General Butler's force, which as indicated by previous reports, is designed to attack Sewall's Point and Norfolk, the eastern base of the rebel lines. The Third Albany rement and the First Scott Life Guard leave this city to-day for the Fortress, and on to-morrow or Faturday, the New York Zouaves, commanded by Colonel Hawkins, and the Twentieth regiment, German Rifles, will start for the same point. There are said to be 7,000 rebels in the vicinity of Fort Monroe. It is probable that fully 75,000 rebel troops are at this moment scattered through the State of Virginia, but the impression of every one who has seen them appears to be that although individually hardy, desperate and brave, good sharpshooters and excellent fighting men, they fall far behind the Northern troops in discipline, and when called upon to act together in masses, will be found to labor under considerable disadvantages when compared with the Northern soldiers, who have been accustomed to manœuvre in regiments, brigades and divisions.

The position of the federal troops around Washington has experienced no material change, with the exception of the return of the Seventy-first to their old quarters at the Navy Yard. The Twelfth New York regiment may be said to take the post of honor, being the first to cross Long Bridge and the first to receive an attack after the army of invasion crossed into Virginia.

There is some trouble among the Second New York regiment, under 'Colonel Tompkins, which has just arrived in Washington. It appears that considerable discontent exists among the men. and the regiment has been accordingly disbanded, it is said, in consequence of information reseived

from this State. No less than sixty regiments from New York have been accepted by the government up to this time, numbering in all some fifty thousand men. The government has also accepted several additional regiments from Illinois, making a total from that State of eighteen thousand men. Fully one hundred regiments, in all, have been accepted from the States of New York, Illinois and Indiana, while the contingents from other States will swell the number to two hundred regiments, or nearly two hundred thousand men.

The neutrality of Kentucky is becoming every day more certain. Governor McGoffin has just issued a proclamation declaring the absolute neutrailty of the State, and solemnly forbidding any movement of troops, either belonging to the United States government or to the Confederate a tates, across the soil of Kentucky.

The News.

The steamship Bienville, Commander Rathbone arrived at this port yesterday from Havans, with dates to the 25th inst. The Consul General had commenced a vigorous war on the flag of the Confederate States, and the commander of the Niagara had gone so far as to send armed parties on board those vessels which displayed it in the port of Havana. Two cargoes of coolies, amounting to over seven hundred, had been landed. For market reports, &c., see our news columns.

Our news from Northern Mexico, dated the 6th instant, reports that the lately united liberal party were divided into three or four factions, each clamorous for its favorite. One of these parties declares for Comonfort, who has, apparently, been sent for by his friends. In the meantime the hurch party seem to have no notion of giving up, but grow bolder every day. The defeat of Gen. Doblado by the notorious Mejia and Marquez has

Our advices from China, dated at Canton on the 30th of March, inform us that the British government had just then officially recognized the Taeping (rebel) dynasty as the de facto rulers of six of the northern provinces. Admiral Hope, R. N., in attempting to voyage up the Yang-tse-Kiang river, found that the insurgents controlled its passage completely; so, acting under instructions of the Secretary of State, he at once ignored the policy of the Allies at Shanghae in 1860, and acknowledged the leader of the revolution as the ruler of the territory. Shanghae city is still held for the Emperor Hien-Fung. The seat of government of the new ruler is at or near Nankin. His government is to maintain free trade with the Eng lish, the Admiral in command furnishing a certifi cate to shipmasters sailing under the Queen's flag in the Yang-tze. It is to be hoped that the insurgents in the Southern States of America will not e unduly inflated by the success of the Chinese rebets, for they must remember that his Imperial Majesty in Pekin could not blockade his northern ports by any means, or attempt to shut up his enemies so effectually as we have done, and will

continue to do ours, in the self-styled confederacy. The New York Zouaves, Colonel Hawkins' comnand, expect to leave their present quarters on Riker's Island to-morrow (Friday), and proceed to Fortress Monroe.

A company of seventy-five men arrived in this city yesterday from Elmira, to join the Second regiment, Scott Life Guard. They are quartered at the Park Barracks for the present.

The report that the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is obstructed by a large rock at Point of Rocks is not true. It is true, however, that the rebels displaced a rock, intending it to close up the road, but it rolled across the track into the canal, where it now lies, obstructing navigation. This was a point beyond what the seces sionists intended.

General Felix Zollicoffer is to take command of the troops encamped at Fountain Head, Summer county, Tennessee.

Edward Pendleton was voted for at a number of precincts for Congress, in the Eighth district of Castern Virginia. He received one hundred and sixty-one votes at Berkeley Springs, and, it is said, a number of votes were cast for him in other counties which compose the district. He will no doubt present himself in Washington on the 4th of July, and claim to be admitted as a member of the House of Representatives.

The vessel which we mentioned a few days since as having been seized by pirates, and taken to Apalachicola, Fla., was the schooner Atwater, formerly a trader between Pensacola and the New England ports. She was commanded by Captain Allen, and had on board a United States officer and fifteen men. She was taken at Cedar Keys by the pirate steamer Spray.

That fifteen million loan of the Southern confederacy, for which so much money was said to have been offered, still drags along. The South ern journals are yet calling upon the people to come forward with their cash. As we shall receive no Southern mails after Saturday next, we will probably lose sight entirely of this great Southern loan.

President Davis has issued a proclamation, recommending that Thursday, the 14th of June, be observed throughout the rebel confederacy as a day of fasting and prayer. As the 14th of June falls on Friday this year, we are at a loss to know which day Jeff, intends to be observed. The Richmond Whig advocates a British Pro-

tectorate in preference to coming back to the Union. England would not touch such a rebellious people, even if the offer was made. The Wheeling (Va.) Union, a strong secession

paper, has died for the want of patronage. The location of the government outfit depot for the Plains, Santa Fe and Salt Lake has been changed from Kansas City, Missouri, to Leavenworth, Kapsas. Kansas City subscribed one hundred thousand dollars to have the government depot located at that place, and it has been removed in consequence of the hostile feelings of the

Ex-Governor Francis Thomas has been nominat d as the Union candidate for Congress in the Fifth district of Maryland.

Mr. George Dennison, of this city, returned rom Washington vesterday with the official nodiffication of his appointment as Naval Officer for he port of New York. He appeared before Inited States District Attorney Delafield Smith, with ex-Mayor Ambrose C. Kingsland and Bloomfield Usher, of St. Lawrence county, as his ureties, and entered into a bond in the sum of 10,000. Upon the filing of this bond at Washingon his commission will be issued.

The refusal of the Board of Supervisors to make an appropriation for building the new Harlem bridge was influenced by the progress made before the Grand Jury in regard to the Hackley street leaning contract. It is intended to take activ neasures in a like manner for a revision of the bridge contracts before any appropriation is made. The Supervisors have assurances of speedy

The Board of Excise met yesterday, at three clock, in the Common Pleas, and after grant ng six licenses adjourned to three o'clock this

The Commissioners of Emigration yesterday afternoon passed a resolution to loan \$12,0.0 to the Quarantine Commissioners, for the mainte nance of the floating hospital, as the Legislature at its last session made no provision for its ex peases. The money is to be given from time to ime throughout the summer, in such sums as the Commissioners of Quarantine may require. The number of emigrants landed here last week was 4,025, making the number since January 1, inclusive, 32,118. The Board have a balance to their credit at present of \$32,499 22.

The market for beef cattle yesterday was rather better than last week, owing to a large falling off in the receipts. Prices ranged from 7c. to 91/4c per pound. Milch cows were dull at \$20 to \$5; per head. Veal calves were plenty and dall at 3c. o 5c. Sheep and lambs were also plenty, and 50c. to 75c. lower. Swine were dull and lower, though in moderate supply; prices ranged from 3%c. to 4%c. The receipts were 3,518 beef cattle, 121 cows, 940 yeals, 7,023 sheep and lambs, and 1,769 swine.

There was some less tone in the cotton market resisday: bolders, however, were not prossing sales, and their views, as a general thing, were above those of par The transactions embraced about 700 a 100 bales, closing weak on the basis of 14h for midding up ands. The decrease in the receipts at the ports since the lat of September last has reached 941,000 bales. The de crosse in exports to Great Britain amounts to (01 000 bales. To France the exports show an increase of to 00 bales, while the decrease to other ports amounts

bales. The flour murket opened with a fair demand, m part for export, but it abated at the close, prices were without change of import-Wheat was less active, though in fair ance. demand for export, while prices exhibited no demand for export, while prices exhibited no demand for export, Corn continued firm and in fair lemand, in part for export. Pork, under the influence of a monocrate demand for the army, was firmer, though not quotably higher. Sales of Western mess were made at \$17, and of prime at \$12 25 a \$12 50. Sugars were steady, with a moderate demand. The sales embraced 509 hhds. at prices given in another place. Coffee was steady, with sales of 1,500 bags of Rio at 12c. a 13%c-Freights were steady, while engagements were moderate.

The Perplexities of England with Regard to This Country-Signs of an Approaching Crisis Abroad.

The hesitation, the weakness and the confusion of the British government at the present time with respect to the policy to be pursued towards this country and the Southern insurrection is not less apparent in the proclamstion of the Queen just issued than in the acts and speeches of her ministers. Everything that they have said or done betokens uncertainty, and the perplexities of the position seem rather to increase than diminish with the progress of events in the United States. It is he same with the British press as with the British government, for both are in a quandary from which there is no immediate prospect of escape. Where, we may ask, in the history of ournalism, can we point to an instance where such almost hopeless confusion and contradiction ever prevailed on a single question as is now the case with the London newspapers in dealing with American affairs and the attitude that Great Britain ought to assume in relation thereto? Meanwhile, the sympathies of the middle classes, which constitute the ruling power of England, are decidedly in favor of the North and the Union. We must except from these, however, those engaged in the cotton interest, whose ockets would doubtless have much to do with their principles. On the other hand, a certain portion of the aristocracy, whose sentiments and interests have made them strong partisans of the monarchical form of government, witness with a kind of triumph whatever they think may tend to weaken, or even overthrow republican institutions. To them, therefore, the rebellion of the Southern States seems to afford a good argument in support of a pet theory. But they are mistaken, and it will not be very long before they awake to the consciousness of the fact, for they will see this republic emerge in all its grandeur and integrity from the ordeal of internal commotion with which it is at present struggling, as Rome struggled of yore before she became mistress of the world, and thereby add new strength, new lustre and increased permanence to republicanism wherever it may be found.

The position assumed by England towards this country is, in some respects, very much the same as that of France towards the revolutionists of the old thirteen colonies in 1776. For a certain time she preserved neutrality; but afterwards the ultra monarchical feeling then existing in France led to such a revulsion of popular impulse in favor of the revolutionists, that the spirit which had actuated the latter soon fired the Gallic breast and produced the French Revolution, which indeed was a direct consequence of that by which our fathers achieved their national independence. Now the present attitude of the Paritan and blackleg of the British government-Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerstonif persevered in, may lead to just such another turn of the popular feeling as led to the Revolution in France. This is no idle speculation. It is indeed a very possible contingency. The British Cabinet, it is to be inferred, are not altogether unaware of the critical nature of the relations of England with the United States, and of the results which the rebellion here may produce in the dominions of her Britannie Majesty. A revolution following upon our own in the British islands, and leading to an overthrow of the reigning dynasty and a change in the form of government, would be a historical event of no more improbable a character than was the old French Revolution following upon the old American Revolution.

We may thus be witnesses of a spectacle which it must be anything but pleasant for the royal family and nobility of England to conimplate, and which may lead the Prince of Wales, who so recently came among us on a tour of pleasure, to visit us again from quite a different motive and for quite a different pur pose. It is to be supposed that on such an oceasion he would not be the only royal personage travelling hither, but that his illustrious mother and Prince Albert would be of the same party, together with many of his noble friends, for most of the peerage would doubtless seek refuge in the same land with their exiled sovereign. We should in such an event not fail to condole sincerely with our noble guests on the trouble that had overtaken them, and afford them every pro-

That a crisis—a convulsion—is impending over England, which may lead to this, remote as it may seem, is unmistakeable. The premonitory symptoms of the change are distinctly observable, and whether or how long the storm and the whirlwind may be averted, there is no knowing. Certainly, from present appearances, there appears to be no one in the British gov. ernment capable of arresting the danger which s so rapidly increasing in portentousness Fear, weakness, indecision, prejudice and ignorance in the Cabinet of St. James, at a critical period like the present, are simply fatal Will England discover this before it is too late o escape an overwhelming catastrophe?

THE ARMY APPOINTMENTS AND THE COM-MISSARIAT.-By our advices from Washington we understand that John C. Fremont, who is now on his way from Europe, has been appointed Major General in the United States Army, and ex-Governor Banks tendered the important position of Commissary General The selection of Frement for that post will undoubtedly prove to be a wise choice. The Commissary Department, however, is of the greatest importance, not only to the patriotic soldiers who leave their pleasant firesides, with all their home comforts and luxuries, to maintain the integrity of the Union, but also to the government, and, in fact, the country itself,

There has been for some time past a contro versy between the military and civil authorities of the administration at Washington, extending to this city, over this appointment for the army, made vacant by the death of General Jessup. The Military Board were anxious to take a person from the military ranks, instead of a civilian, for this position, while the ada injutration and our moneyed men believed that some practical business than, to whose into 94,000 bales-giving a total decrease of 601,000 legrity and ability the country would have must limit the application of the laws of war

confidence, should be chosen for that in portant in reference to slave proper v. The constituoffice. The selection of ex-Governor Bank by Mr. Lircoln looks as though this controversy between the administration and the Lieutenant General of the army has been settled by the selection of a civilian to discharge the duties of that office during the present national struggle. In coming to this decision the President and Secretary of war will receive the endorsement of the people. We need all of our educated military men to command and lead the troops against the army of insurrectionists now centred in Virginia. They have been schooled and trained to fight our battles, and on the battle field is the place that the country needs their services, and not in purchasing supplies. They have not been educated for business, but exclusively for military purposes. It is not therefore for a moment to be supposed that they are as well qualified to make purchases and deal with the army of sharpers who are continually trying to palm off a poor for a good article, as a person whose business habits has brought him in contact with all grades of peculators. In times like the present, especially in view of the enormous jobs that have already been developed in the Commissariat Department of Pennsylvania, as well as our own State, it is important that the person for this office should be taken from the ranks of civiltans, whose practical life and business habits are a guarantee in the future against the impositions and peculations that have already been developed at Harrisburg and Albany. The appointment of a person of the known execuare ability and practical business talent of ex-Governor Banks shows conclusively that the Secretary of War appreciates the importance of the position, and whatever may have been the abuses in the Commissariat Department, either under our State authorities or Defence Committee, as far as the United States Army is con cerned, these peculations have received their quietus in the selection of ex Governor Banks

Negro Slaves as Contraband of Waran Element of Immense Strength to the

The late judicial decision of General Butler at Fortress Monroe, adjudging slaves, the property of rebels, as contraband of war, meets with universal approbation among the supporters of the Union cause throughout the country. It is an impregnable decision, because the slaves of the revolted States are engaged, more or less, in all the duties devolving upon the common soldier, except that of serving in the ranks. They dig trenches, they throw up earthworks, they do the most of the transportation duties, and all the rough work of the Confederate camps. It is even reported that the sons of chivalry of a South Carolina regiment. at the Manassas Gap railway junction in Virginta, bave each a negro slave to carry their muskets, knapsacks, &c., on the line of march from point to point. Negro slaves, therefore, the property of Southern rebels in arms against the government, are as clearly contraband of war as cannon, bombshells gunpowder, beef and pork, horses and cattle.

Our anti-slavery Tribune, in discussing this subject, makes some very good points, such as that indicating the many useful purposes to which the negro slaves of our Southern rebels may be employed in the hot summer climate of the South by the armies of the Union. But subordinating the whole argument to that one idea of the abolition of slavery, Massa Greeley earnestly and exultingly recommends the wasteful and foolish policy of turning loose to shift for themselves all slaves that may seek the protection or that may be seized by the armies of the United States in this war. Thus we are told that if such reinforcements should become troublesome to the camp or cumbersome because of their numbers," they can be pointed to the North Star, and told to march; or that "if the exigencies of the campaign required so summary a proceeding, they (the slaves) might be destroyed as property; that "if our army were compelled to let them tall into the enemy's hands, the pegroes must be instructed to tell the rebels, who might try to use them, that they were spiked"-that is, that having had a taste of freedom, they can erve as slaves no longer. Finally, at the end of the war, as "everything contraband of war aken during the contest is absolutely and porclessly forfeited," the Tribune recommends bat all negro slaves remaining on our hands. seized or rescued from the enemy, "be com o-lled to take care of themselves, like other

people." We are strongly inclined to object to this boliton pregramme, and for two reasons First, because it would involve to the govern vent a dead loss of these contraband chattels when they might be turned into a prodigious ource of incemnity for the expenses of this war; and, secondly, because, in compelling here slaves to take care of themselves, we should, to a great extent, be turning them loose to idleness and starvation. We think that a sound policy of economy and humanity cannot be rescued by any such processes of a military emancipation.

Let us suppose a case: There are half a milion of slaves in Virginia which, under an or dinary peace establishment are worth say three oundred, millions of dollars. Suppose that in the prosecution of this war one-bulf this val uable lot of a half a million of "corn fed nig gers" fall into the hands of the United States Under the rules and articles of war they will hus become the property of the United States. qual, in a cash valuation, to one hundred and lifty millions of dollars. This is a handsome sum of money in the shape of slave property. and, as collateral security, it would assist the government very materially among the hardest 'uritans of Wall street in the matter of a large oan. At the end of the war some arrangement might be made for the return of these staves to their masters for the ready money and if they were thus returned at half pricethe low figure of three hundred dollars a headwe bundred and fity thousand of them would leid the next indemnity of sevensy-five millions of dollars, which, we dare say, is much more ban the pacification of Virginia will cost the covernment

This is a Wall street view or the subject, bowever, which, we suspens, will not be fully appreciated by "Houest Abs Lincoln" We no not, therefore, insist upon to adoption. We only ventilate it for the calm consideration of Greeley. In a pecuniary point of view the govertment might make a splended speculation of this war from the contraband article of pegro slaves seized from the enemy. But as bis is not a war for the abolition of slavery, por for the diffusion of slavery, nor for a government speculation in niggers, but a war for the "integrity of the Union," to this extent we

tional rights of loyal slaveholders will be respected, while the slaves, in commo." with the other property of rebels in arms against the government, will be liable to confiscation. It will be no part of the policy of the government to instruct them, if seized, in the offices of a servile insurrection, and then turn them loose upon a slaveholding community "spiked," or prompted to deeds of violence.

Under the limitations of a wise and humane policy, we have no doubt that the decision of Gen. Butler, in regard to the slave property of rebels, will, if generally adopted, prove an element of immense strength to the government in the work of suppressing this Southern insurrection. In the fact that some forty odd slaves seeking refuge in the General's camp near Fortress Monroe have been already appropriated as contraband of war, and have been set to work in the trenches. we suspect the rebellion in Virginia has received a staggering blow. And thus, between a policy of magnanimity in regard to servile nsurrections and the stern justice of war in reference to the slave property of rebels, without going farther, we anticipate a speedy collapse of this boasting and insolent, but really toolish and feeble Southern insurrection.

Machiavellian England. There has been no period, since the acknowledgment of the independence of its North American colonies, by Great Britain, that the aristocracy and governing classes of that country, have not been engaged in covert or open hostility to the institutions of the United States. Their arrogance, curing the earlier years of the present century, led to the war of 1812, and, since the peace of 1815, they have sought to undermine our prosperity, more insidiously than by force of arms. The abolition movement, which has convulsed the republic for nearly forty years, owes its origin to societies established in London for the suppression of slavery, and Sir Robert Peel did not hesitate to declare, that "a hundred millions of dollars, expended to free the negroes of Jamaica, were the best possible investment, in order to injure the cause of free government in America." Exeter Hall, the Stafford House, and the Garrisons. Thompsons, Tappans and Leavitts, who preceded the Greeleys, Wendell Phillipses and Sumners of a somewhat later day, worked together, hand in hand, and subscriptions were freely sent over from England to aid those who proclaimed slavery to be a "curse" and a 'crime," and the constitution "a league with hell and a covenant with death."

tred of a country, which, from being a British feudatory, has become a first class Power among nations, has been simultaneous, in the hearts of British statesmen, with a keen perception hat the mouths of millions of the inhabitants of Great Britain, are filled by manufacturing the cotton our soil produces, and the most strenuous, but futile, efforts have been made to supply the deficiency that would be created, if it should fail. The history of cotton in India is well known. Even the quantity the vast peninsula enslaved by the East India Company can send to the mother country, must be insufficient for many years to come, and the quality s inadequate for the ordinary purposes of fabrication. Therefore, while scheming for the destruction of a nationality, odious on account of the bright example it affords to aspirants for liberty throughout the globe, the oligarchists of England have not dared to bury out of sight the exigencies of their own commerce, and the probabilities of insurrection at home, of trade with the agricultural States of the Union should be hampered or cut off.

Jealousy of democratic institutions, and ha-

This is the key to the subtle and Machiavellian policy that has been adopted by Lord Palpersion and Lord John Russeil, respecting the var to suppress insurrection and treason that has been inaugurated by the Washington government. While, ostensibly, recognizing the administration of Mr. Lincoln, and the rectiude of his efforts to preserve the Union, the right of the Confederate States to be considered "belligerents" is clearly and emphatically expressed, and is equivalent to a declaration, bat the war o the loyal against the disloyal nembers of the confederacy, is between two qual and independent Powers. Lord John Russell has even reterred to the blockade which is so energetically enforced, in terms of deparagement, and in a manner to imply that contingency may arise, when it will not be egarded by the naval force that has been sent ato American waters as "efficient," and will be consequently violated. All this means that Great Britain rejoices in the disorders and caamities that have befallen the United States. and will treacherously add fuel to the fire to be extent of her ability. At the same time, be will strain every nerve to do so, within uch limits as may preserve, uninterrupted, her emmercial relations with both sections of the country, and thus draw pecuniary gain from ooth. Should our Washington authorities show roper resentment at her perfidy, she will bide her time," either to withdraw, if it shall rove too dangerous, from the position which ne l'almerston Ministry has taken, or, if she an do so with impunity, find a pretext for disegarding the law of nations, and forcing her bips and steamers into New Orleans, Savan-

ah, Charleston and Mobile. The administration of Mr. Lincoln ought to sermit the continuance of no such war upon specican interests. The whole country will ustain it in requiring from Great Britain the xplicit acknowledgment of our right to subtue rebels in America, just as we should leave unquestioned her competency to put down inurrection in Wales or Ireland, without inpertinent interference.

Social REVOLUTION IN OUR MIDST.-The vil war through which we are now passing has not only broken up all political organizations, and that, too, in less than two months from the firing of the first gun, but is likewise bringprabout a wonderful revolution socially. In no one point is this revolution more apparent than at the headquarters of our Sabbath committees, anti-slavery and temperance societies, and the pretended reformers of that school. The Sabbatarians declare that the Sunday laws were never less beeded than at present; the temperance and Maine law advocates that the consumption of liquor increases, while the anti-slavery fanstics are lett high and dry by the adverse tide, the direct result of the war which they assisted in bringing upon the country. Their stock in trade has become valueless under the patriotic gathering in defence of the Stars and Stripes: and they, like the Sabbatarians, are obliged to seek other callings to obtain food for their femilies.

Nor is there a y prospect when the war has

ended, peace and quiet is once more restored to our excited country, and business revives and returns to its regular and legitimate charnels, that they will experience any return of their departed fortunes. Their time and season have passed away, and their mission, whether for good or evil, has, in the struggle to test the strength of republican institutions, ended, no more to return. None are so fully aware of the fact as the managers of these societies themselves. The anti-slavery tracts, anti-slavery speeches and books are no longer sought after, while the donations from the ancient maiden ladies and long faced Puritans have all been out off. This applies to all grades of abolitionists and anti-slavery agitators of the North: it is impossible for them to obtain followers even in New England. The contest to decide the permanency of the government has forced them into seclusion from which the cessation of hostilities will not bring them forth.

When the clash of arms has ceased and the thousands of volunteer soldiers, with their ranks thinned by the bullet and disease return to their homes, the public will, then, free from excitement, deliberately survey the field and ascertain who has been responsible for all this bloodshed and suffering; and when they see, as see they must, that the anti-slavery agitators have been foremost in plunging the country into this fratricidal war, they will not be again found contributing to those societies from whose influence it cost the nation so much blood and treasure to recover. The last advices from Europe indicate that John Bull has discovered his mistake in aiding these agitators, and if they make this discovery in ess than sixty days after the commencement of hostilities, how much more will the public at home realize their error if we are compelled to go through a two or three years war? The signs of the times are significant of extraordipary changes in public sentiment, not only in the North and South, but throughout Europe, and a political, moral and social revolution has commenced, the first waves of which we are now experiencing, and the extent of which no human eye can discern or prophet foretell.

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI'S CONCERT.—This accomplished vo calist gives a farewell concert this evening, previous to sisted by Madame Strakosch and Signors Brignoli and Ettore Barili. In urging her claims to the cordial supmention a fact not very generally known, that it is to her instructions that her sister Adelina, who has just made such a brilliant debut in London, mainly owes her suc cees. Carletta Patti is one of the most thorough musicians and brilliant vocalists in the country, and but for he unfortunate accident that issued her she would have made a high position for herself on the operatic stage. As it is, she is, unquestionably, the best concert singer

News from Havana. The steamship Bienville, Captain Rathbone, from Ha-vana the 25th instant, 6 P. M., arrived at this port yesactive. Sugars, No. 12, at 5% a 6% reals per arrobe Stock in Havana, 250,000 boxes. Molasses rather quiet at 1% a 1% reals for clayed, and 1% a 2% for muscowa do. American vessels, for the standard, Palmouth and orders, £2 5s. a £3 5s. Other flags, Palmouth and orders, £3 10s. a £4 5s. Exchanges drooping—London, 60 days' sight, 4 a 5 premium. Paris, 60 days' sight, 7% a 5% discount. New York, Boston, &c., 2 a 4 discount New Orleans and South no business whatever. Business confidence not restored. Money stringent—I a 9 bank discount, and 12 a 14 street. No sickness whatever is the city or harbor.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE. BAYANA, May 25, 1861. Arrival of Vestels of War-Ties Oaigoes of CoAies

Landed, de., de. The United States Consul General has opened the war upon the Confederate flags which have been displayed by several vessels in our post. The commander of the team frigate Ningara sent armed men on board of ves els in this port to take down the mag of the Confederate

ess in this port to take down the hag of the Confederate tates, which was displayed on brand of the brigs A. A. hepman and Margaret A. Sievena.

The British steam frigate Baracoula, arrived on the 18th, om Wood, from Janacea, is thin to port, and an well, he United States war steamer Lewrence, Communicate Dureau, from Bay West, where she was recordly seared for blockade and transport purposes, all well, left on the 20th for Key West, with madis for the squaeron. Arrived 17th, Duried States heart, trights Namara, Communicate. for escasaie and camport purpose, at well, left of the 20th for Key West, with malls for the squarron. Arrived 17th, United States steam frunts Niggars, Companion McKean, sailed for the month of the Mississippi rived the 22c, all well on board, having had but one fever also and five punishments in the beg. The american bark forcat Esgle arrived some day, Commander Philadery, from Macao 101 days, with 458 could paresquent having lost by the was theirty five overboard. Inc United States was at-samer Cressuler, Crewen, commander, arrived on the 25c the american was steamer functually. Commander Price; left same evening all well. Arrived on the 25c the american was steamer functually. Commander Price; left same evening, all well. Arrived on the 25c the american was steamer functually. Commander with my packages this time. Arrived 25d, British et american with my packages this time. Arrived 25d, British et american for her distance of the same part, the Mexican steamer Constitution, with dates to the 25d. Arrived the 24th, Spanish ship Maria Couling. Passern, from Macao 108 cays, with 25d aniatics. Couling are down in the market, and most of the speculators are for a trying condition. he general health is good; a few fever cases have occurred. Our markets are a little more active.

HAUFAX, May 25, 1861. Arrival of Prince Aifred at Habifac, Nove Soutia-Orletration of the Queen's Birthany-Review of the Garrison and Volunteers-Personal Appearance of the Prince, do. Yesterday was the Oucen's b. thday, and it was one brated with the usual review. What added most to the interest of the scene was the presence of his royal highness Prince Alfred, who, albeit acknowledged only as a midshipman in her Majesty's service, yet attended, as the pest of Lord Mulgrave, Governor of Nova Scotia, his ordahip's review of the garrison and volunteers. The day was remarkably fine, and your ourrespondent, by the induces of his worship the Mayor, was so placed have a most excellent view of the ceremony. His royal ightess was scated with Lady Muigrave in her ladyship's carriage. He was piainly stilred in midesipman's exfrees, the usual resette being reserved from his cap on
account of the recent desth of his grandmother, the
fuchess of Kent which circumstance also provented
many other public demonstrations that would have otherwise taken place. The Prince resembles his volute very
much, but is apparently of a more lipsly disposition. He
is, however, very much smaller. Among the distinguished people present were General Promise, commancer of the garrison; Admiral Sir Alex. Mine, K. C. it,
and most of the efficers of the fleet. The troops consussed
of the Sixty accord and Sixty-third regiments, both of
which served in the Crimean war, as was h-norably
shown by the numerous medials that gistened
uson their broad breasts as they transhed by,
the artiflery, both of the regular nervice and of
the volunteers, was exceedingly well served. The volunteer rifles presented a most soldler-like appearance,
their uniforms—a dark gray—presenting a strong can
trast to their reducibled rivals, and the cetrich-like state
uniform of the band. The Sixty econd carried two taitered flags that forcibly recalled to the spectator their
act valor in Russas. The three cheers for the P innowere given as only British cheers are given—full, regular said dearening. The review lasted about an rour,
when his royal highness was criven off to the Governor's
house, annu the long continued planding of the componenthe fleet contaming the Prince was signalled off the harbor on ecodaly list, but the St. George was separated
from the rest of the flows by a storm, and did not arrive
until like P. M., May 22. The Prince discensived at
eleven the next cay. The St. Heorge is a first class listof battle ship, mounting minerity guns, with an acyllary
power of five huncred horses. The next cay with an explantion be rest of the lose by a storm, and did not arrive
until like P. M., May 22. The Prince discensived at
eleven the next cay. The St. Heorge is a first class listof battle ship, mounting in t carriage. He was plainly attired in midsupman's un ress, the usual resette being removed from his cap un

Personal Intelligence.

Robert T. Litude, President Lincoin's cidest son, passed through the city sestenday on his way to Washington, for the purpose of staying a short time with his parcets at the White House.